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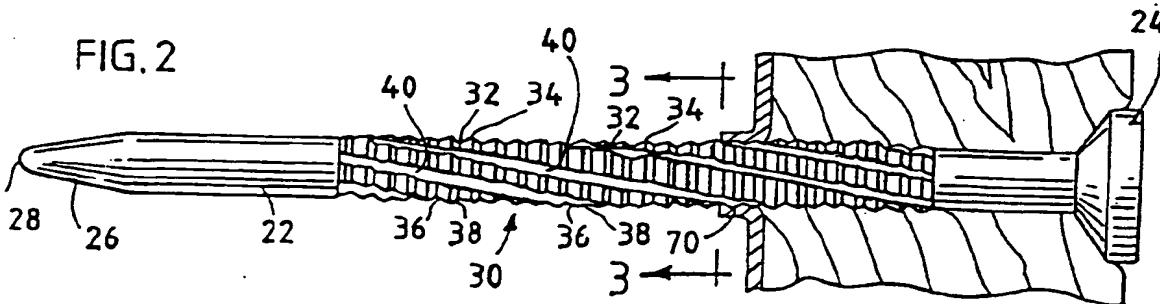
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(54) Fastener with polymer-coated shank

(57) A fastener (20) is formed from carbon steel wire so as to have an elongate shank (22) defining an axis, an enlarged head (24) formed at one end of the shank (22), and a generally pointed tip (26) formed at the other end of the shank (22). The shank (22) has a ringed portion (30) formed with annular grooves (34) defining annular rings and with helical grooves (40) intersecting the annular grooves (34) and defining helical ribs (42). Each helical groove (40) is symmetrical or asymmetrical with respect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank (22). The elongate shank (22) is smooth and generally cylindrical between the ringed portion (30) and the generally pointed tip (26). The fastener (20) is heat-treated, zinc-plated, and chromate-coated. Substantially all of the shank (22) or of the fastener (20), as a whole, is further coated with a polymeric material to resist corrosion, to improve ease of driving the fastener, and to increase holding power of the fastener when driven through a wood, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece (10) and then through a steel framing member (14). The polymeric material softens and flows upon penetration and re-hardens.

FIG. 2



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Description

Fasteners of various configurations are known for fastening relatively thick workpieces, such as boards made of plywood or plasterboard, to various substrates, such as metal framing members, wooden framing members, and wooden underlays. Commonly, such fasteners have elongate shanks defining axes and are designed to be axially driven by powered tools, such as pneumatically powered tools or combustion-powered tools.

A fastener having a tapered shank, a series of rings or ridges along the tapered shank, and helical grooves along the series of rings or ridges and appearing to be particularly useful for fastening a wooden board to a wooden underlayment is disclosed in Rockenfeller et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,718,802. Other fasteners of various configurations for fastening relatively thick workpieces to metal substrates having relatively thin walls are exemplified in Rosenberg U.S. Patent No. 1,912,222, von Mertens U.S. Patent No. 2,075,411, and Hayes U.S. Patent No. 3,850,073.

According to a first aspect of this invention, a fastener is formed from steel wire so as to have an elongate shank defining an axis, an enlarged head formed at one end of the shank, and a generally pointed tip formed at the other end of the shank, the shank having a ringed portion formed with annular grooves defining annular rings, wherein substantially all of the shank is coated with a polymeric material to resist corrosion, to improve ease of driving the fastener, and to increase holding power of the fastener, as when the fastener is driven through a wooden, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece and then through a steel framing member.

This invention provides an improved fastener, which is useful for fastening a workpiece having a given thickness, such as a wooden, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece, to a metal substrate having a thinner wall, such as a steel framing member, and secondarily for fastening such a workpiece to a wooden substrate, such as a wooden framing member or a wooden underlayment. The improved fastener may be readily adapted to be axially driven by a powered tool, such as a pneumatically powered tool or a combustion-powered tool.

Preferably, the ringed portion of the shank is formed with helical grooves intersecting the annular grooves and defining helical ribs. Each helical groove taken in cross-section may be symmetrical or asymmetrical with respect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank and intersecting such helical groove where such helical groove is deepest.

As contemplated by this invention, substantially all of the shank is coated with a polymeric material, preferably thermoset, to resist corrosion, to improve ease of driving the fastener, and to increase holding power of the fastener when driven through a wooden, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece and then through a steel framing member. Substantially all of the fastener, as a whole,

may be thus coated.

Preferably, the polymeric material is selected from a group that has a softening point that does not exceed the temperature that the fastener reaches when driven.

- 5 More preferably, the polymeric material is selected from a group that has a softening point that is substantially similar to the temperature that the fastener reaches when driven. The polymeric material flows upon penetration to increase holding power of the fastener, as when
- 10 the fastener is driven through a wooden, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece and then through a steel framing member.

In some applications, the temperature that the fastener reaches when driven has been measured as between 120° and 150° F (55°C and 70°C). Herein, the softening point refers to the glass transition temperature (T_g) of the polymeric material.

Preferably, the fastener is heat-treated, zinc plated, and chromate-coated, and substantially all of the shank

- 20 is further coated with the polymeric material. Substantially all of the shank or substantially all of the fastener, as a whole, may be thus coated with the polymeric material.

According to a second aspect of this invention, a fastener has an elongate shank defining an axis, the fastener having an enlarged head formed at one end of the shank and a generally pointed tip formed at the other end of the shank, the shank having a ringed portion formed with annular grooves defining annular rings and with helical grooves intersecting the annular grooves and defining helical ribs, each helical groove being asymmetrical with respect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank and intersecting said helical groove where said helical groove is deepest.

Particular embodiments of fasteners in accordance with this invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a fragmentary, perspective, partly cut away view of a building assembly comprising a workpiece having a given thickness, namely a wooden board, a metal substrate having a thinner wall, namely a metal framing member, and a fastener constituting a preferred embodiment of this invention. As shown in Figure 1, the fastener has an elongate shank having a ringed portion;

Figure 2, on an enlarged scale, is a sectional view taken along line 2-2 of Figure 1, in a direction indicated by arrows;

Figure 3, on a further enlarged scale, is a sectional view taken along line 3-3 of Figure 2, in a direction indicated by arrows; and

Figure 4 is a sectional view similar to Figure 3 but showing an alternative configuration of the helical grooves of the ringed portion of the fastener.

As shown in Figure 1, a building assembly comprises a relatively thick board 10, a metal framing member 12 having a relatively thin wall 14 and two relatively thin flanges 16 extending normally from the relatively thin wall 14, and a fastener 20 constituting a preferred embodiment of this invention.

The board 10 may be made from wood, plywood, or plasterboard. The framing member 12 may be made from galvanized steel. The fastener 20 may be made from 1030 carbon steel wire, heat-treated to a core hardness of 40 to 45 Rockwell C and to a surface hardness of 42 to 50 Rockwell C, zinc-plated, and chromate-coated.

The fastener 20 has an elongate shank 22 defining an axis, an enlarged head 24 formed at one end of the shank 22 and chamfered where the head 24 faces the shank 22, and a generally pointed tip 26 formed at the other end of the shank 22. Preferably, as shown, the tip 26 is frusto-conical except for a rounded end 28. Herein, it is convenient to regard the shank 22 as including the tip 26.

The shank 22 has a ringed portion 30 formed with a series of annular grooves 32 and a series of annular rings 34 and is smooth and generally cylindrical between the ringed portion 30 and the generally pointed tip. Where the annular grooves 32 are deepest, the annular grooves 32 define an imaginary cylinder. The annular rings 34 are spaced axially from one another by the annular grooves 32. Where the annular rings 34 are largest, the annular rings 34 define an imaginary cylinder. Thus, the annular rings 34 have a uniform, outer diameter. Each annular ring 34 has a frusto-conical, leading surface 36 facing toward the tip 26 and defining a comparatively small, acute angle relative to the axis and a frusto-conical, trailing surface 38 facing toward the head 24 and defining a comparatively large, acute angle relative to the axis.

Each annular groove 32 may be rounded at a small radius where the frusto-conical surfaces bounding such groove 32, namely the leading surface 36 of one such ring 34 and the trailing surface 38 of the next ring 34 in the axial direction of the tip 26, would intersect if such annular groove 32 were not rounded. Each annular ring 34 may be rounded at a small radius where the leading surface 36 of such ring 34 and the trailing surface 38 of such ring 34 would intersect if such annular ring 34 were not rounded.

The ringed portion 30 has a circumferential array of helical grooves 40 intersecting the annular grooves 32 and defining a circumferential array of helical ribs 42 intersecting the annular rings 34. Each helical rib 42 has a rounded crest 44, which is tangent with the imaginary cylinder defined by the annular rings 34, where such helical rib 42 is largest. Each helical groove 40 has a rounded valley 46, which is tangent with the imaginary cylinder defined by the annular grooves 32, where such helical groove 40 is deepest.

Preferably, as shown in Figure 3, each helical groove 40 taken in cross-section is symmetrical with re-

spect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank 22 and intersecting such helical groove 40 where such helical groove 40 is deepest. Alternatively, as shown in Figure 4, each helical groove 40 taken in cross-section is asymmetrical with respect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank 22 and intersecting such helical groove 40 where such helical groove 40 is deepest.

After the fastener 20 has been heat-treated, zinc-plated, and chromate-coated, Substantially all of 10 the shank 22 or substantially all of the fastener 20, as a whole, is coated with a polymeric material to resist corrosion, to improve ease of driving the fastener 20, and to increase holding power of the fastener 20, as when the fastener 20 is driven through a wooden, plywood, or 15 plasterboard workpiece, such as the board 10, and then through a steel framing member, such as the framing member 12. Although is sufficient for substantially all of the shank 22 (but not the head 24) to be so coated with the polymeric material, it is preferable for substantially 20 all of the fastener 20, as a whole, to be so coated with the polymeric material. It has been measured that the exterior temperature of the shank 22 upon penetration of the substrate can reach a range of approximately 120° to 150° F (55°C to 70°C). Suitable polymeric materials 25 have a softening point (T_g) in that range, so that they soften and flow upon penetration and re-harden in a slightly different orientation. This both aids in ease of driving and increases holding power. Both thermoplastic and thermoset materials have been found to be thus suitable.

A polyester-based, thermoset material is a suitable coating material, as exemplified by Corvel Stardust Silver No. 23-9082 (trade mark) polyester [poly(ethylene terephthalate)] powder coating, which can be electrostatically applied and which is available commercially from Morton International Powder Coatings of Reading, Pennsylvania. An acrylic-based, thermoplastic material is a suitable coating material, as exemplified by Maincote PR-71 (trade mark) waterborne acrylic resin, which can 35 be applied by spraying or dipping and which is available commercially from Rohm & Haas Company of Cleveland, Ohio. An epoxy-based, thermoset material is a suitable coating material, as exemplified by Evlast Epoxy Powder Coatings, 2000 Series (trade mark), which can 40 be electrostatically applied and which are available commercially from Evtex (a Kodak Company) of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The polymeric coating may be one of the polyester based or epoxy-based coatings disclosed in European 45 Patent Application No. 94306571.4 published as EP-A-

As shown in Figure 2, the fastener 20 is driven through the relatively thick board 10 and through the relatively thin wall 14 so that the head 24 bears against and is countersunk partially into the board 10 and so that the tip 26 and the shank 22 form, from the wall 14, a generally annular lip 70 projecting toward the tip 26 and so that the lip 70 is disposed around the shank 22. Desirably, the polymeric material coating the shank 22 softens as the

shank 22 penetrates the wall 14 and rehardens, so as to produce a mechanical and/or adhesive seal.

The fastener 20 may be alternatively used to fasten a board, such as the board 10, to a wooden substrate (not shown) that may be as thick as or thicker than the board being fastened to the wooden substrate.

Claims

1. A fastener (20) formed from steel wire so as to have an elongate shank (22) defining an axis, an enlarged head (24) formed at one end of the shank, and a generally pointed tip (26) formed at the other end of the shank, the shank having a ringed portion (30) formed with annular grooves defining annular rings (34), wherein substantially all of the shank (22) is coated with a polymeric material to resist corrosion, to improve ease of driving the fastener (20), and to increase holding power of the fastener (20), as when the fastener (20) is driven through a wooden, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece (10) and then through a steel framing member (14).
2. A fastener according to claim 1, wherein substantially all of the shank is coated with a thermoplastic or thermoset material.
3. A fastener according to claim 1 or 2, wherein substantially all of the shank is coated with a polyester-based material, an acrylic-based material, or an epoxy-based material.
4. A fastener according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the ringed portion (30) of the shank (22) is formed with helical grooves (40) intersecting the annular grooves (34) and defining helical ribs (42).
5. A fastener according to claim 4, wherein each helical groove (40) taken in cross-section is symmetrical or asymmetrical with respect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank and intersecting such helical groove where such helical groove (40) is deepest.
6. A fastener according to any one of the preceding claims which is formed from carbon steel and is heat treated, zinc plated, and chromate coated and wherein the polymeric material flows upon penetration of the fastener (20) to increase holding power of the fastener, as when the fastener is driven through a wooden, plywood, or plasterboard workpiece and then through a steel framing member.
7. A fastener according to claim 6, wherein the polymeric material is selected from a group that has a softening point that does not exceed or is substan-

tially similar to the temperature that the fastener reaches when driven.

8. A fastener (20) having an elongate shank (22) defining an axis, the fastener (20) having an enlarged head (24) formed at one end of the shank (22) and a generally pointed tip (26) formed at the other end of the shank (22), the shank (22) having a ringed portion (30) formed with annular grooves (34) defining annular rings and with helical grooves (40) intersecting the annular grooves (34) and defining helical ribs (42), each helical groove (40) being asymmetrical with respect to a plane comprising the axis defined by the shank (22) and intersecting said helical groove (40) where said helical groove (40) is deepest.
9. A fastener according to claim 8, wherein the helical grooves (40) are all similar to one another.
10. A fastener according to claim 8 or 9, wherein the helical ribs (42) have rounded crests and/or wherein the helical grooves (40) are rounded where deepest.
11. A fastener according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the elongate shank (22) is smooth and generally cylindrical between the ringed portion (30) and the generally pointed tip (26).

FIG. 1

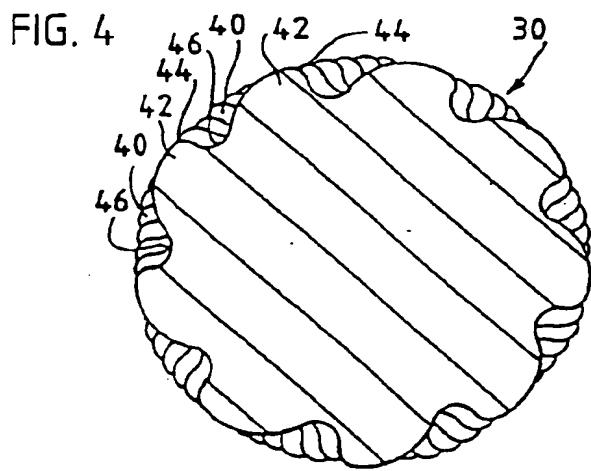
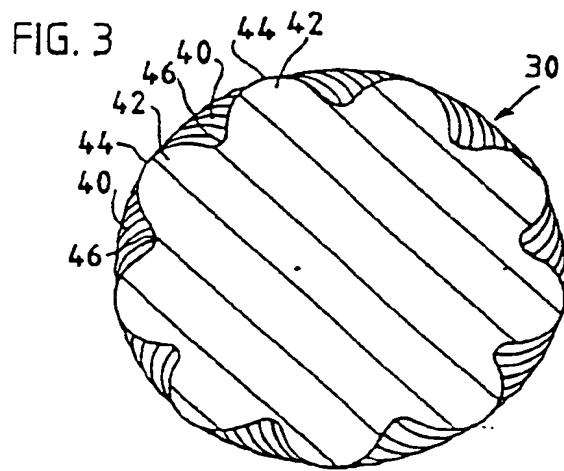
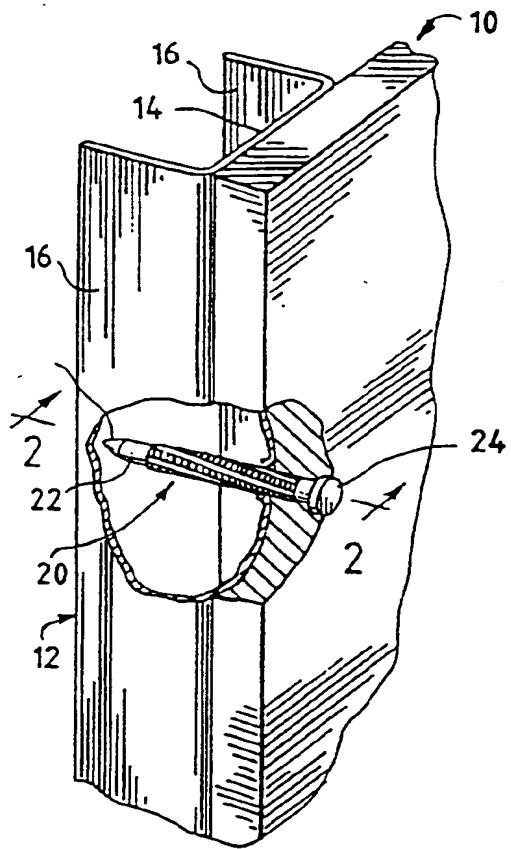
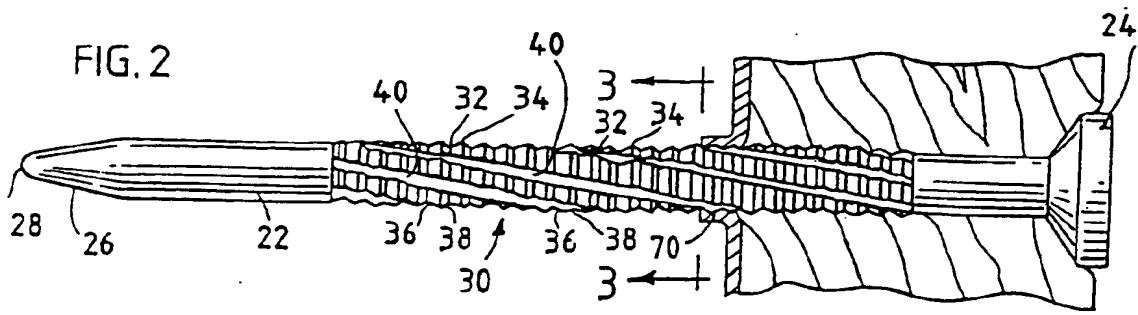


FIG. 2





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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 95 30 5713

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)						
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim							
D, X	US-A-4 718 802 (ROCKENFELLER ET AL.)	8-10	F16B15/00						
D, Y	* the whole document * ---	1-7, 11	F16B15/06						
Y	US-A-4 964 774 (LAT ET AL.) * column 2, line 11 - line 62 * * column 3, line 26 - column 4, line 52; figures 1,2 *	1-7							
Y	WO-A-80 00178 (DUO-FAST CORPORATION) * page 5, line 20 - line 31 *	3							
Y	US-A-3 977 142 (DOVE ET AL.) * column 1, line 24 - line 27 * * column 3, line 47 - column 4, line 15; figures 1-5 *	11							
A	US-A-3 853 606 (PARKINSON) * column 3, line 3 - line 15 *	1, 2, 7							
A	CH-A-671 271 (EBNÖTHER AG) * page 3, line 18 - line 27; figures 1,4,6,7 *	1, 3	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)						
A	DE-A-22 58 704 (SPOTNAILS INC.) * page 6, line 18 - page 7, line 12; claims 7,9,17 *	1, 3	F16B						
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Place of search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Date of completion of the search</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Examiner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THE HAGUE</td> <td>8 November 1995</td> <td>Calamida, G</td> </tr> </table> <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>				Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	THE HAGUE	8 November 1995	Calamida, G
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